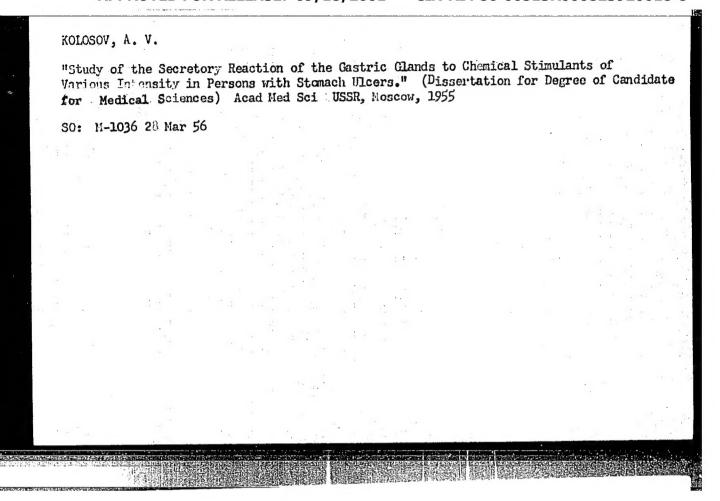
Manifestations of parablosis of the neuroglandular system of the stomach in peptic ulcer. Klin.med., Moskva no.3:42-50 Mr 150. (CIML 19:2)

1. Of the Clinic of the Institute of Therapy (Director -- Prof. A.I., Myaenikov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.



KOLOSOV

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Cardiovascular Agents.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1950, 98541

Author

: Kolosov, A.V., Belyayeva, H.K., Bitkova, S.I.

Inst

Title

: Prolonged Treatment of Patients with Hypertensive Disease

by Reserpine (Serpasil) in Polyclinic Conditions.

Orig Pub

: Klinich. meditaina, 1950, 36, No 3, 58-65.

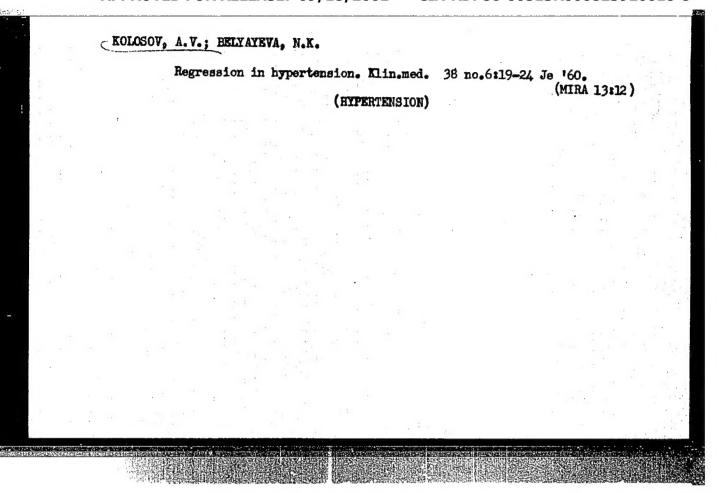
Abstract

: Treatment of 180 patients with hypertensive disease by reserpine (I) was conducted in polyclinic conditions. The treatment with I was started with small doses (0.2-0.4 mg every 24 hours). With the absence of effect, the dosage of I was increased to 0.75 mg, and with a number of patients, to 1.5 mg. I has to be prescribed for a long time and without interruption, since interruption of treatment is accompanied by considerable increase of arterial pressure and worsening of general condition of the patient. Prolonged ambulatory treatment with I of 58% of

Card 1/2

Inst of Therapy , 22 - Acad med Sci USSK

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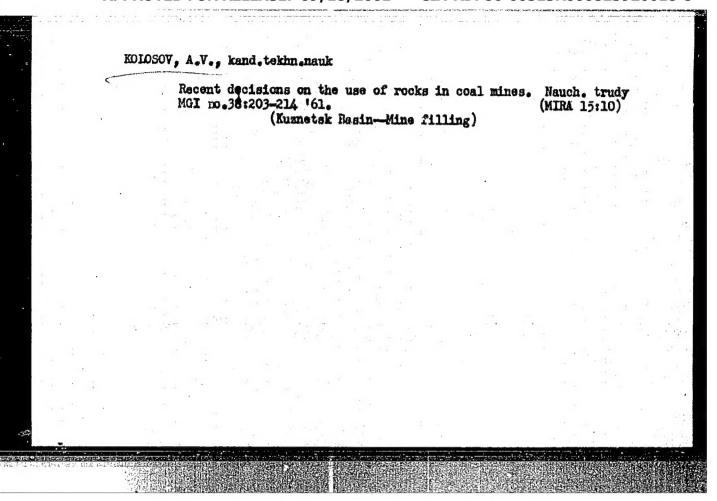
KOLOSOV, A.V.; ALEYEV, I.A.; SERYY, Ye.Ya.; KARMANSKAYA, P.A.

Changes in cutaneous vessels caused by chemical stimulants in elderly and senile persons under the effect of treatment with generally stimulating substances. Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:94-99 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskoye geriatricheskoye otdeleniye Instituta gerontologii AMN SSSR i TSentral'naya bol'nitsa Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

MOLOSOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; YUSHCHENKO, A.A., gornyy inzh.

Problems of hydraulic fill in working thin pitching seams in the Bonets Basin. Nauch. trudy MGI no.38:167-179 '61. (MIRA 15:10) (Donets Basin-Mine filling)



Holosov B. A.

LIVSHITE, M.L., inchener; IDLOGOV, B.A., retesnsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOSERESIEGETY, B.H., inchener, redaktor.

[The D6 series high-speed diesel engines] Bystrokhodnye diseli D6; v pomoshoh' mekhanikan i motoristam, Isd. 2-a, dop, i ispr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. isd-vo machinostroit. lit-ry, 1954, 262 p.

(Diesel engines)

(MERA 7:12)

1956. 263 p.

(MIRA 11:7)

LIVSHITS, M.L., inzh.; KOLOSOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VOSKHESENSKIY, N.N., inzh., red.; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red. [Hish-speed D6 diesel; a manual for mechanics and machinists] Bystrokhodnye dizeli D6; v pomoshch mekhanikam i mashinistam.

(Diesel engines)

Izd. 3. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry,

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

TKACHENKO, A.T., inshener (st. Mary); BELEN'KIY, A.D., inzhener (st. Mary); KOLOSOV, B.A., inshener (st. Mary)

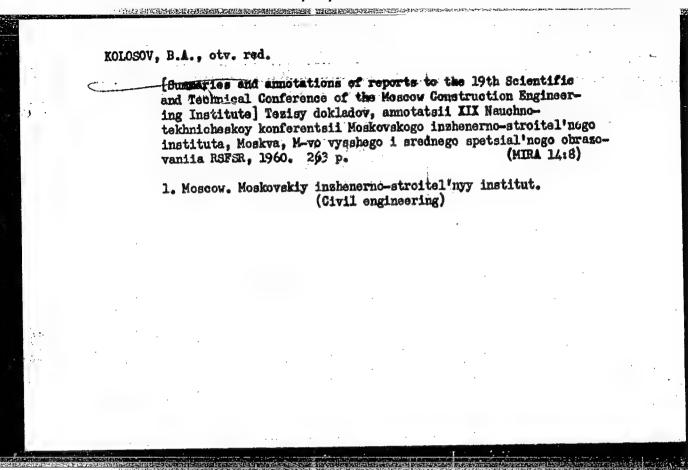
Method of heating exciter windings and the main generator of diesel locomotives. Zhel.dor.transp. J7 no.7:79-80 J1 '56.

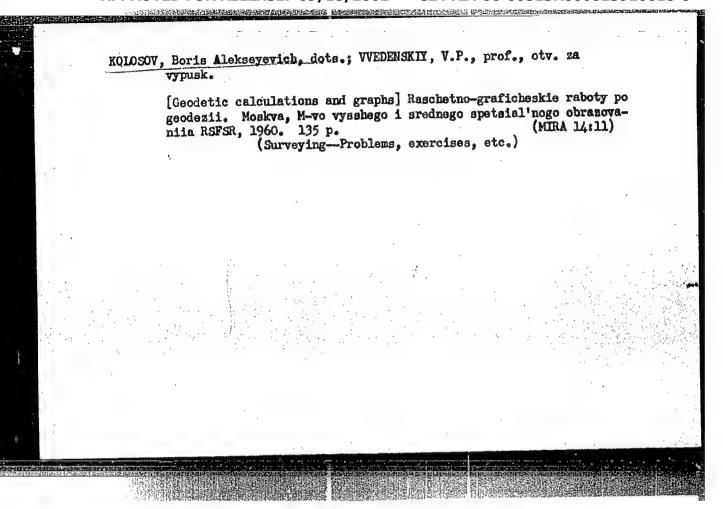
(NLEA 9:8)

(Diesel locomotives)

BELIKOV, Ye.F., dotsent; VASILENKO, S.S., insh.; KOLOSOV, B.A., dotsent, retsenzent; VORONIN, V.A., insh., retsenzent; FILONEEKO, A.S., prof., red.; KHRONCHENKO, F.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

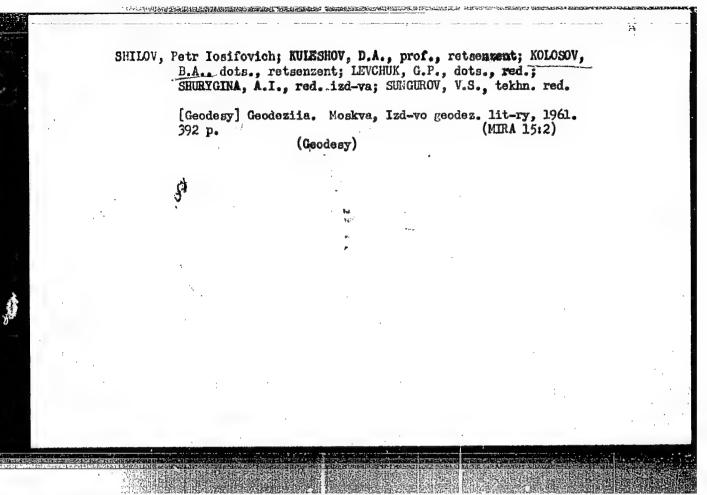
[Engineering surveying in planning and constructing hydroelectric power stations] Inshenerno-geodesicheskie raboty pri proektirovanii i stroitel'stve gidroelektrostantsii. Pod red. A.S.Filonenko. Moskva, Isd-vo geodes.lit-ry, 1960. 172 p. (MIRA 13:7) (Surveying) (Hydroelectric power stations)





THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Improvement of 1KT compressor pistons. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no.5:27 My *60. (MIRA 13:7) 1. Depo Mary Ashkhabadskoy dorogi. (Diesel locomotives) (Compressors)



GIRSHBERG, Moisey Abramovich, dotsent; KOLOSOV, B.A., dotsent, retsenzent; GORDEYEV, A.V., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy rad.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., red. ind-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems in geodesy] Zadachnik po geodezii.
Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry. Pt.l. 1961. 287 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Surveying—Problems, exercises, etc.)

KOLOSOV, Boris Alekseyevich; KANAYEVA, I.I., red.

[Graphic analytic problems in surveying]Ras:hetnograficheskte raboty po geodezii. ?. izd., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 195 p. (MIRA 17:9)

AM5015047

BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Kolosov Boris Aleksavevich

Computational-graphic operations in geodesy (Raschetno-graficheskiye ratoty po geodezii) 3rd ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola", 1964. 195 p. illus., biblio., append. 5500 copies printed. Editor: I. I. Kanayeva; Technical editors: E. M. Chizhevskiy, N. V. Yashukova: Proofreader: Ye. S. Gudkova

TOPIC TAGS: civil engineering, geodesy, surveying

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is essentially a manual, in which are analyzed the computational and graphic operations involved in the general part of a course in engineering geodesy as studied in the winter instruction period in structural and hydrotechnical specializations in civil engineering and other waxes. The basic purpose of the marmal is to facilitate independent work of the student, primarily students of evening and correspondence divisions, in fulfilling the homework (control) assignments presented in the book. Acquaintance with the information available in a textbook concerning the performance of surveying and leveling operations, with examples of the performance of field documentation, and atother

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8"

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desk treatment of the results of measurements will bear fruit for the student in his (summer) geodesic training. This manual can be used also in nongeodesic engineering vuses, and also for courses to improve the qualifications of those already working in the construction industry. This edition has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of new instructions from Gosstroy SSSR on topographic and geodesic operations for urban, small-town, and industrial construction. The materials have been compiled in connection with the content of the latest edition (1963) of the basic textbook in geodesy for students of construction institutes and the faculties of Honored Activist in Science and Technology Professor Doctor P. I. Shilov. The author expresses his gratitude to the Director of the Chair of Engineering Geodesy of the Moskovskiy Inzhenerno-Stroitel'nyy Inotitut im. V. V. Kuybysheva V. P. Vvedenskiy, to the Director of the Chair of Engineering Geodesy of the Kiyevskiy Inzhenerno-Stroitel'nyy Institut Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N. G. Viduyev, to the reviewers, Candidates of Technical Sciences Docents P. P. Bykov and P. I. Malev, to Candidate of Technical Sciences A. A. Kurochkin, and to the Managing Editor Docent Candidate of Technical Sciences S. V. Vanuadayev.

Card 2/3

AUTHOR:

Kolosov, B.L., Engineer

SOV-91-58-11-5/20

TITLE:

Mechanization of the Loading and Sorting of Balls (Mekhanizatsiya dogruzki i sortirovki sharov)

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1958, Nr 11, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author describes the working of an automatic loader in the boiler house of the Irkutsk TETs, used for loading balls into the coal-crushing mills, and the resorting and loading of new balls.

Card 1/1

1. Ball mills--Operation

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8" ABRAMOV, S.A., inzh.; ALIFANOV, I.N., inzh.; KARPOV, A.F., inzh.; KOROTKOV, A.P., inzh.; KOLOSOV, B.P., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.S., inzh.; NIKONOV, G.V., inzh.; REPIN, M.I., inzh.; SEMENYUCHENKO, G.P., inzh.; SLOBODSKOY, L.M., inzh.; TSUKANOV, Ye.V., inzh.; SHIFRIN, M.G., inzh.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.S., inzh., retsenzent; KISELEVA, N.P., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[11D45 diesel locomotive] Teplovoznyi dizel' 11D45. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 95 p. (MIRA 16:7) (Diesel locomotives)

ABUTALIYEV, F.B.; KHOBDABERGANOV, R.Zh.; KOLOSOV, B.V.

Extremum methods for finding the optimal parameters of waster rock piling during open-pit mining operations. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 9 no.3:67-76 165. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mekhaniki i Vychislitel nyy tsentr AN UzSSR.

KOLOSOV, D. M.

USSR/Geography - Northwest Siberia

Sep/Oct 52

"Ancient Weathered Crust in Northwest Yakutîya," D. M. Kolosov (Deceased), Inst of Geog, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf" No 5, pp 23-25

Article states that specific formation of weathered crust is most frequently found in the Urals. Author extends this study to northern Siberia and the Far East. He concludes that this phenomenon is not bound to southern regions, but took place in northern Yakutiya as well.

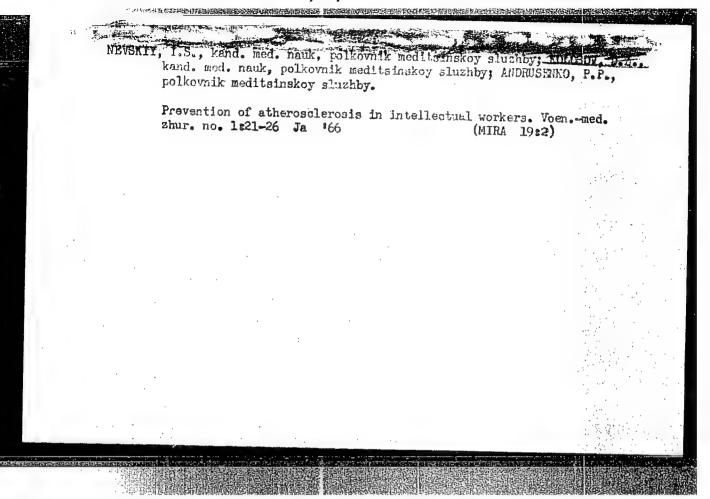
226T52

PIMENOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MANUKHIN, German Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; BUDYKA, S.Kh., dotsent, retsensent; DONSKOY, I.P., retsensent; ORLOV, N.W., inzh., retsensent; YEGOROV, A.V., inzh., retsensent; KOLOSOV, D.V., red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red.izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M.,

[Mechanizing rafting operations and vessels] Mechanizatsiia lesosplavnykh rabot i flot. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 412 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy transporta lesa Belorusskogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta (for Budyka). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy vodnogo transporta lesa Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova (for Donskoy).

(Lumber--Transportation)



KOLOSOV, D.Z.; KURILENKO, I.S.

Prevention of vascular crises in elderly age. Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:185-189 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

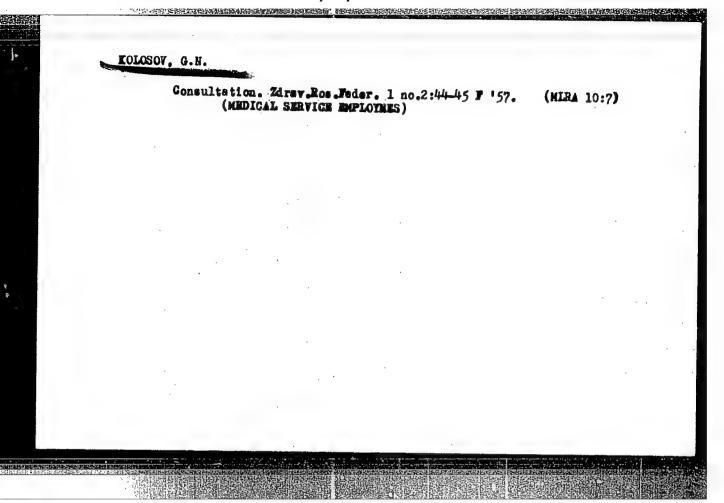
1. TSentral'nyy voyennyy Krasnoznamennyy gospital', Moskva.

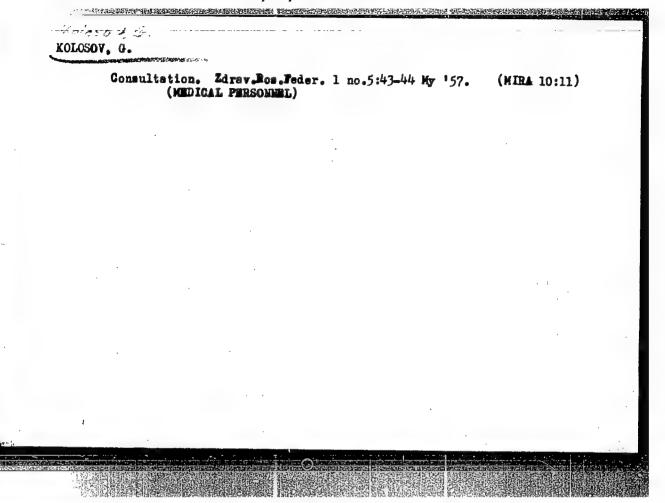
KOLOSOV, G.

Efficient promotion of economy, Grashd. av. 20 no.1:20 Ja 163. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Zamestiteli nachalinika Khabarovskogo aeroporta po politicheskoy chasti.

(Aeronautics, Commercial-Management)

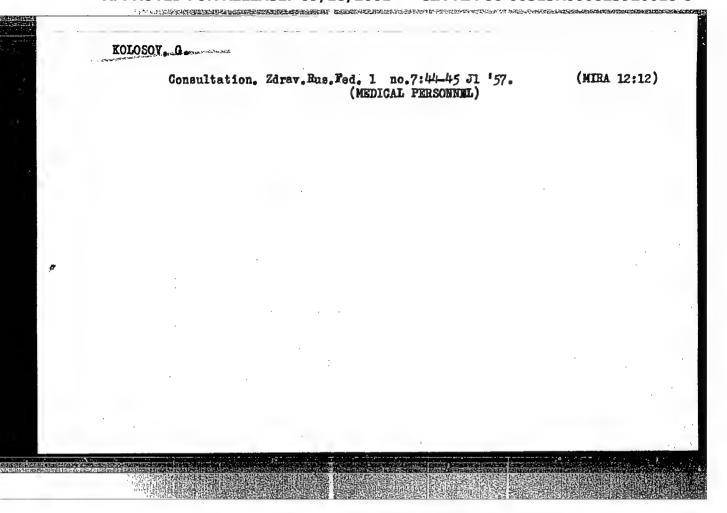




KOLOSOV, G.

CONSULTATION, Edray Ros. Joder. 1 no.6:45-46 Je '57. (NIEA 10:8)

(MEDICAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES)



KOLOSOV, G.

Application of the decree of the Ministry of Public Health of the U.S.S.R., No.147, dated September 28, 1957, on "Shorter Working day and additional leave for certain workers in the public health system." Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.6:48-3 of cover. Je '58.

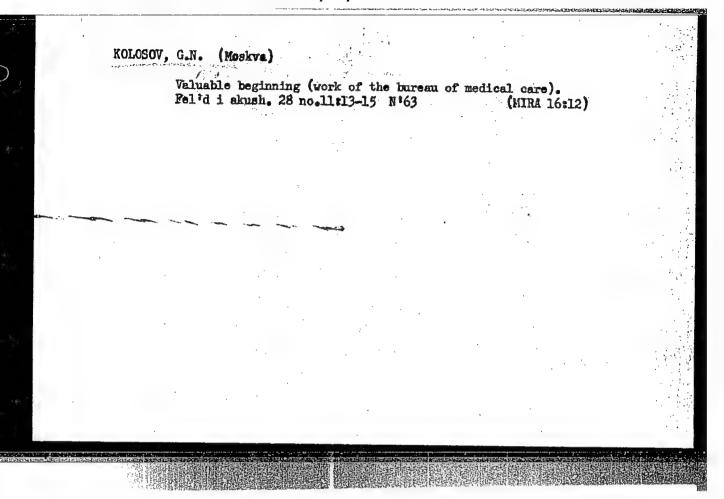
(MIRA 11:5)

(MEDICAL EMPLOYEES)

KOLOSOV, G.N.

At the board of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R.; the status of public health in Murmansk Province. Zdrav.Ros.Fedr. 6 no.9:42-43 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

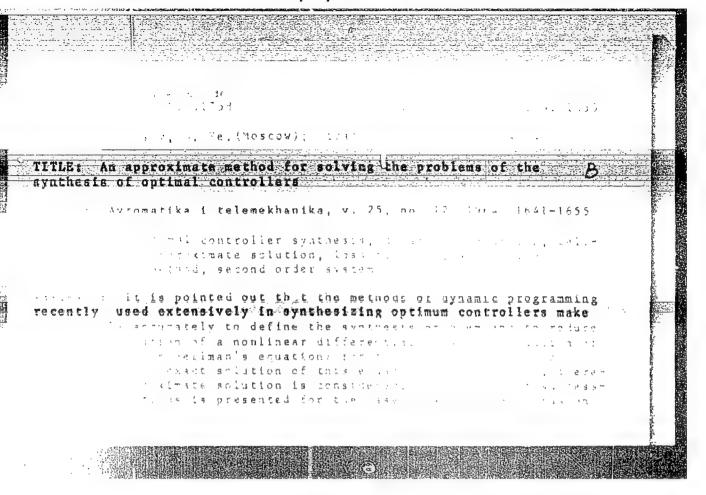
(MURMANSK PROVINCE-PUBLIC HEALTH)



ROLOSOV, G.Ye. (Moskva); STRATOMOVICH, R.L. (Moskva)

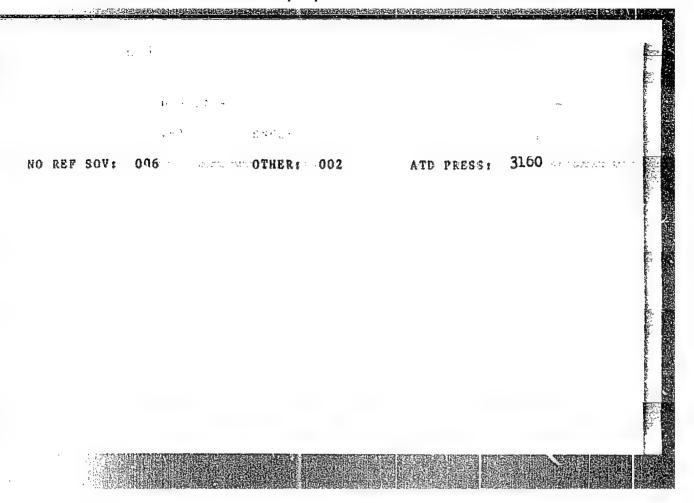
Problem concerning the synthesis of an optimum controller solved by dynamic programming methods. Avtom. i telem. 24, no.91 1165-1173 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

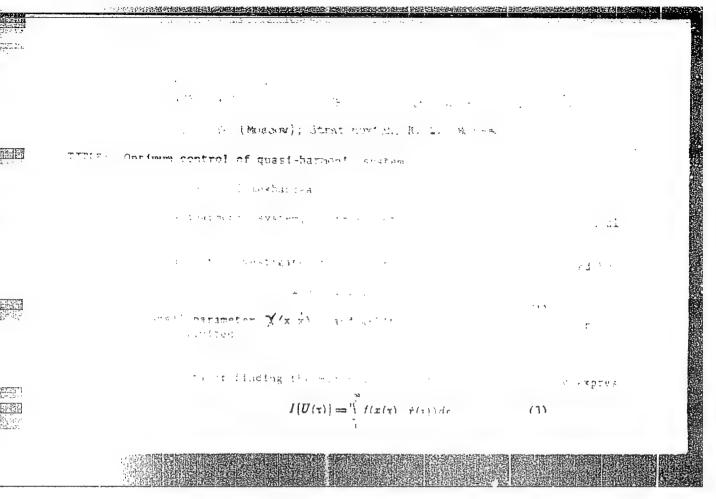
(Automatic control)

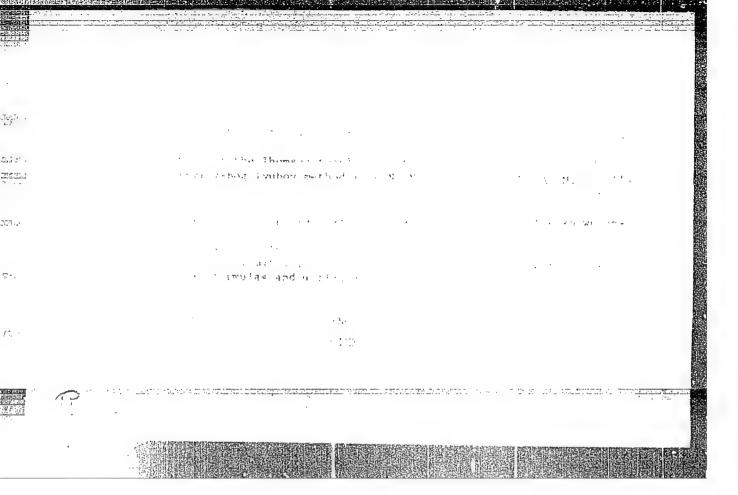


presented by the author in Avtomatika and telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 11, 1962.) How an approximate solution can be obtained by using this method is shown for a control system with the transfer function $K(p) = \frac{1}{p^2 + 8p + 1}$ it process. Beliman's transfer function terms of method polytometry of method is a derived, too. It is a derived, too. It is a polytometry of a spiled to the spiled

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ACC NR. AP6007173 SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/66/000/001/003/0014

AUTHOR: Kolosov, G. Ye.

ORG: General Physics for Mechanics and Mathematicians Department, Moscow University (Kafedra obshchey fiziki dlya mekhmata Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Synthesis of statistical automatic control systems optimal for various quality criteria

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 1, 1966, 3-14

TOPIC TAGS: optimal automatic control, dynamic programming, mathematic analysis

ABSTRACT: Problems of synthesizing automatic systems for tracking a stray coordinate optimal for various criteria are solved by dynamic programming methods. Results of a humerical solution permitting a comparison of these systems are cited. The problem of synthesizing an optimal system in which the feedback principle is used is solved, for which purpose the Bellman equations are derived. From these equations it is apparent that their solution is equivalent to solving the problem of synthesizing an optimal controller. The author thanks R. L. Stratonovich for formulating the problem and for his valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure, and 60 formulas.

UDC: 62-505.5

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 09, 12 SUBM DATE: 30 Jun 64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

BORISOGLEBSKIY, G., inshener, avtor projektov; KOLOSOV, I., inshener, avtor proyektov.

New plans for machine-tractor station repair shops. Sel'.stroi.8 no.6:15-16 N-D '53. (MEMA 6:11)

1. Giprosel'khos Ministerstva sel'skogo khosyaystva SSSR.
(Nachine-tractor stations)

SHCHERBAKOV, V. (Moskovskaya obl.); BOROVKOV, V.; KOZLOV, Yu. (st.
Alabushevo, Moskovskoy obl.); KOPEYKIN, V. (g. Pushkino);
KOLOSOV, I. (g. Leningrad); RAKCHEYEV, N. (g. Torzhok); MARTYNOV, K.

Repaired by amateurs. Radio no.8:47-48 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Television—Repairing)

KOLOSOV, I.A., fel'dsher (Valakovo Saratovskoy oblasti)

Tip for regular syringes to be used for injections and instillations.

Pel'd. i akush. 22 no.8:52-53 Ag '57.

(SYRINGES)

(SYRINGES)

15-1957-3-2836

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 53 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Kozlov, V. A., Kolosov, I.A.

TITLE:

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR Principal Outlines of the Geological-Structural Subdivisions of Eastern Ciscaucasia (Osnovnyye cherty geologo-strukturnogo rayonirovaniya Vostochnogo Predkavkaz'ya)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhniki. Geologiya, 1956, Nr 2, pp 21-25

ABSTRACT:

The author gives an outline of the tectonic subdivisions of eastern Ciscaucasia compiled by the AS USSR oil prospecting expedition to the Northern Caupasus. A distinction is made between the eastern part of the northern slope of the Caucasus and the Ciscaucasian border of the downwarp. Within the fold belt of Tertiary rocks on the northern slope, the following features are distinguished: 1) the Terek-Sunzha region with the Terek and Sunzha advanced anticlinal zones, from

Card 1/3

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The Principal Outlines of the Geological-Structural Subdivisions of the Eastern Predkavkaz'ye (North Slope of the Caucasus)

which originate the deep Datykhsko-Kharbidzhinskiy razlom (depth) which stretches diagonally to the Caucasus trend; 2) The Dagestan wedge, a region of uplift in which the faintly delineated Benoyskaya, Khadumskaya, Kukurttauskaya, and El'damskaya antikinah (anticlines) may be differentiated; and 3) the Tertiary foothills of Dagestan, consisting of the western and eastern anticlinal zones. The following distinctions are made in the Predkavkaz'ye downwarp: 1) the Terek region, with a great thickness of Pliocene and post-Pliocene rocks, representing a narrow downwarp (trench), consisting of a number of synclinal basins, and bounded by the edge of the northern platform; small uplifts are distributed along this border (Mozdok heights, Chervlennoye, and others); the Terek-Sulak region, situated immediately to the north of the Terek region and characterized by the great thickness and the gentle dips of Pliocene and post-Pliocene rocks; 3) the Kuma region, with two anticlinal zony (zones) - Blagodarnensko-Achikulakskaya / Petrovskoye, Blagodarnenskoye, Budennovskoye, Praskoveyskoye, Pravokumskoye, and Achikulakskoye podnyatiya (uplifts)7 Card 2/3

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.;

BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; BELAY, V.Ye.; EUYANOV, P.V.; BRYANOV, I.I.;

VASIL'YEV, P.V.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; GAGARIN, Yu.A.; GENIN, A.M.;

GORBOV, F.D.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YESHANOV, N.Kh.;

YEGOROV, A.D.; KARPOV, Ye.A.; KOVALEV, V.V.; KOLOSOV. J.A.;

KORESHKOV, A.A.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KALIBERDIN,

G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KUZ'MINOV, A.P.; KAKURIN, L.I; KUDROVA,

R.V.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; LOBZIN, P.P.; MAKSIMOV,

D.G.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; MALYSHKIN, Ye.G.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.;

ONISHCHENKO, V.F.; POPOV, I.G.; PORUCHIKOV, Ye.P.; SIL'VESTROV,

M.M.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; USHAKOV,

A.S.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; FOMIN, V.S.; FOMIN, A.G.; KHLEHNIKOV, G.F.;

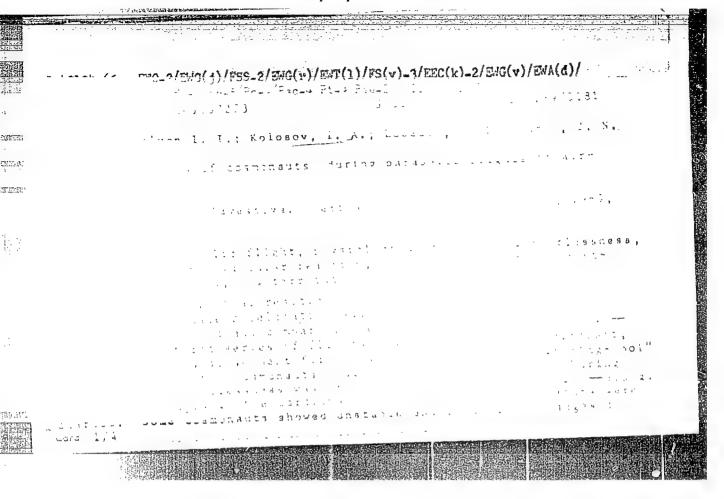
YUGANOV, Ye.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KRICHAGIN, V.I.; AKULINICHEV,

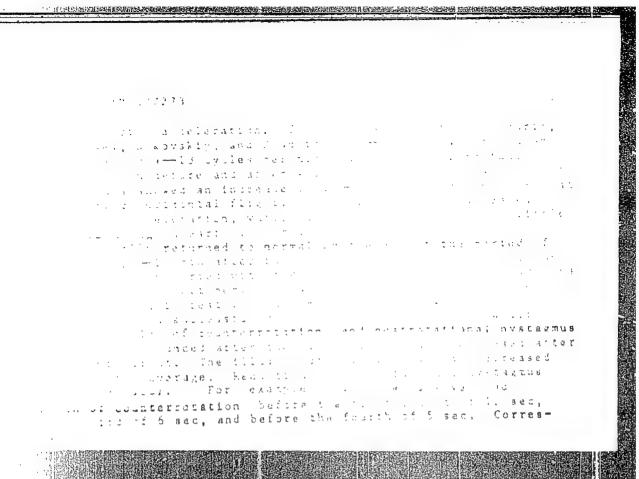
I.T.; SAVINICH, F.K.: SIMPURA, S.F.; VOSKRESENSKIY, O.G.;

GAZENKO, O.G., SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.

[Second group space flight and some results of the Soviet astronauts' flights on "Vostok" ships; scientific results of medical and biological research conducted during the second group space flight] Vtoroi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet i nekotorye itogi poletov sovetskikh kosmonavtov na korabliakh "Vostok"; nauchnye rezul'taty medikobiologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia vtorogo gruppovogo kosmicheskogo poleta. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 277 p. (MIRA 18:6)

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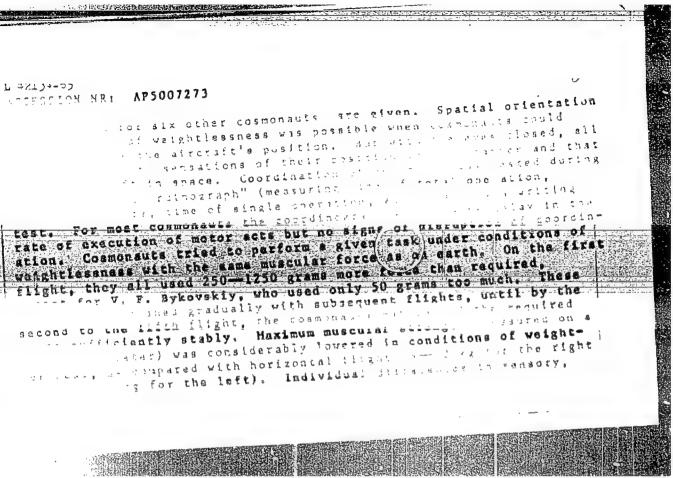


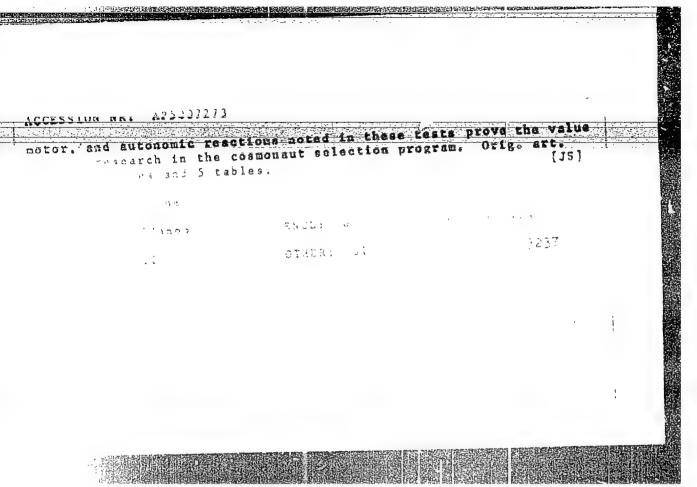
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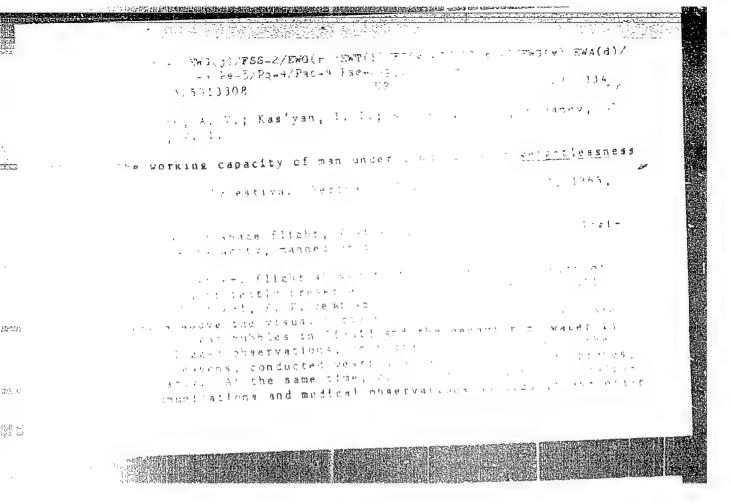
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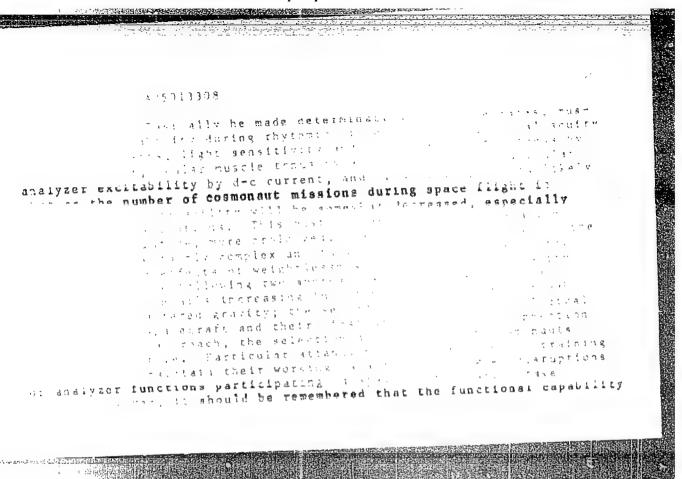
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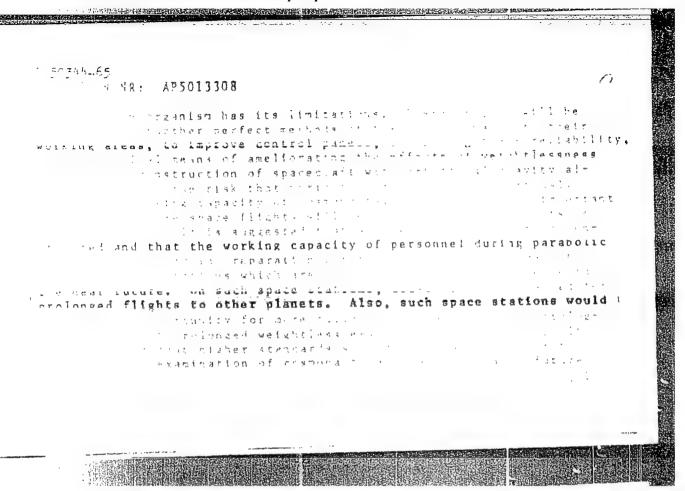
MILIA

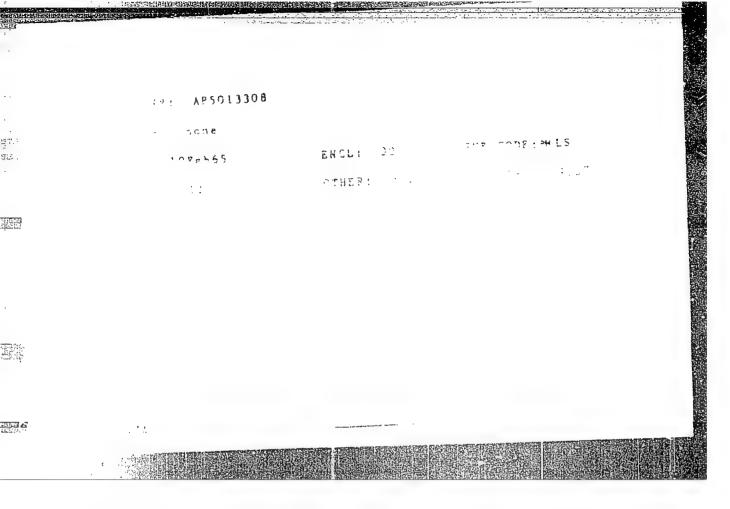






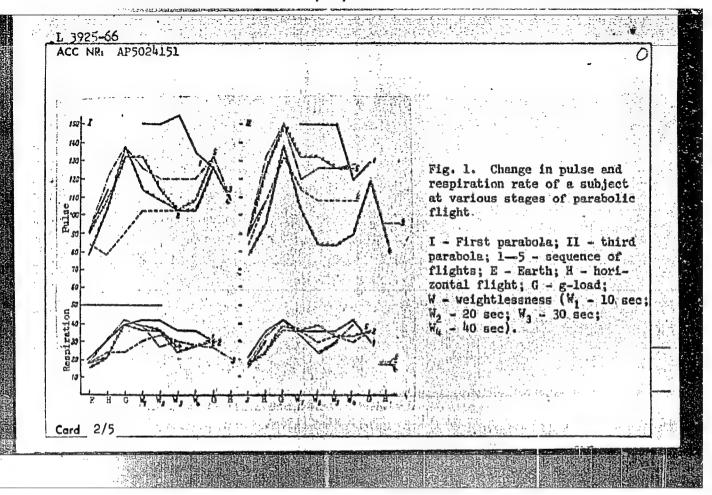


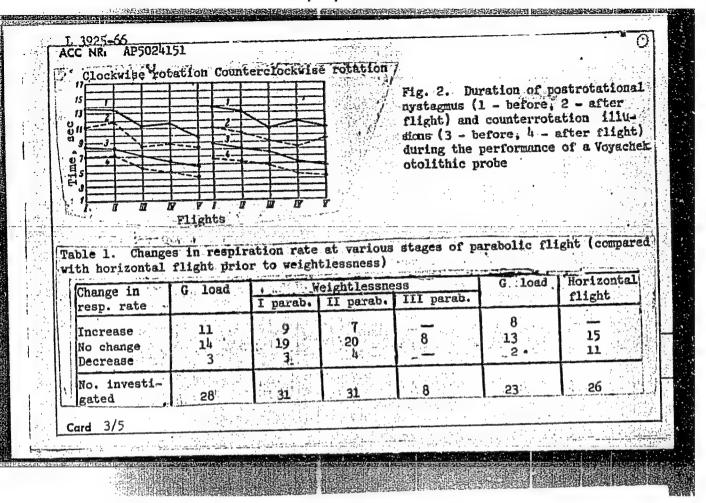




APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8"

SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/65/000/005/0633/0646 ACC NR: AP5024151 AUTHOR: Kas'yan, I. I.; Krasovskiy, A. S.; Kolosov, I. A.; Lozova, H. A.; Lebedev, B V. I.: Yurov. B. N. ORG: none TITLE: Some physiological reactions of man to short-term weightlessness SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 5, 1965, 633-646 TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, perabolic flight, human physiology, vestibuler analyzer ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted with the participation of 31 men (aged 23-38 yr) representing various professions. The subjects were subdivided into 4 groups according to profession. Parabolic flights took place on a jet aircraft where weightlessness could be produced for 40-50 sec. Examinations took place before and after weightless ness and g-forces were 2.5-3.5 g with 2-3 min breaks between parabolas. In all, 120 flights representing 360 parabolas were flown. During the flights, the bicelectricity of the brain (EEG), heat biopotentials (EKG), respiration rate, blood composition; and vestibular reactions were studied. Results are given in Figs. 1 and 2 and Tables 1 and 2. It was concluded that periodic parabolic flights are useful in acquainting cosmonauts with short-term weightlessness and establishing criteria for selecting space flight crews. No pathological alterations in physiological function or radical deviations in blood morphology or biochemistry were noted as a result of parabolic flights. UDC: 629.195:612.829.3





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YUGANOV, Ye.M.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; BRYANOV, I.I.;

KCLOSOV, I.A.; KOPANEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; POPOV, N.I.;

SOLODOVNIK, F.A.

Vestibular reactions of astronauts during the "Voskhod"

Vestibular reactions of astronauts during the "Voskhod" spaceship flight. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:877-883 (MIRA 18:11) N-D *65.

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I. 10805-66 F33-27 HILL 27 - SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/65/000/011/002/703-
AUTHOR: Kas'yan, I.; Kopanev, V.; Lebedev, V.; Khlebnikov, G.; Kolosov, L.
ORG: none
TITLE: On an airplane in a state of weightlessness. Results of research
SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 11, 1965, 27-32
monto TAGS: human physiology, space physiology, weightlessness, parabolic flight
ABSTRACT: Cosmonaut training flights in aircraft equipped with a weightlessness tank are described. Some physiological parameters of the trainees during various stages of the flight are discussed. One series of tests performed on a dynamometer showed that, the flight are discussed. One series of tests performed on a dynamometer showed that, compared to horizontal flights, during weightlessness the amount of maximum muscular compared to horizontal flights, during weightlessness the right hand and 4—12 kg for force which can be exerted is reduced by 6—12 kg for the right hand and 4—12 kg for force which can be exerted is reduced by 6—12 kg for the right hand and 4—12 kg for force which can be exerted is reduced by 6—12 kg for the right hand and 4—12 kg for force which can be exerted is reduced by 6—12 kg for the right hand and 4—12 kg for force which can be exerted is reduced by 6—12 kg for the right hand and 4—12 kg for force which can be exerted in muscular force is probably connected with the detention of measuring changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional changes in the central nervous creased tonus of the skeletal muscles and functional change
SUB CODE: 06 SUBM DATE: none/
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9588-66 FSS-2/ENT(1)/FS(V)-3/EEC(E)-2/EWA(d) TT/DD/RD/GW ACC NR: AP6000255

SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/65/000/011/0036/0038

AUTHOR: Stepantsov, V. (Candidate of biological sciences); Yeremin, A. (Candidate of medical sciences); Kolosov, I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Orientation in unsupported space

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 11, 1965, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, cosmonaut training, space flight simulation

ABSTRACT: In response to letters from readers requesting more details on an article published earlier, the authors present details on the moments of inertia of separate parts of the human body in various positions in unsupported space. A description is given of experiments performed to gain more information on the motor activity of man subjected to a longer (average 30 sec) period of weightlessness, created by an aircraft flying in a Kepler parabola. These experiments confirmed earlier theoretical and experimental data on the different methods of orientation (turning) of man by internal forces around three mutually perpendicular axes of the body. Some of the procedures used by the subject for turning in different.

Card 1/2

directions are described. A study was also made on the most effective directions are described. A study was also made on the most effective way also made on the most effective way also made on the most effective way appears to pushing with the hands or pulling) for aimed displacement in a prescribed support (pushing with the hands or pulling) for aimed displacement, and most accurate method direction. Some other considerations of displacement, with minimal 00/18/2001he body Some other considerations of displacement, with minimal 00/18/2001he body Some other considerations of displacement, with minimal 00/18/2001he body Some other considerations of displacement, with minimal 00/18/2001he body Some other considerations of displacement, with minimal 00/18/2001he body Some other considerations of displacement in weightlessness are discussed. Orig. art. has: dual means of movement in weightlessness are discussed. Orig. art.

SUB CODE: 22, 06 / SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4164

HW

TT/DD/RD/9 : UR/0216/66/000/001/0003/0013 EEC(k)-2/ENT(1)EWA(d)/FSS-2 SOURCE CODE: 17411-66 ACC NR: AP6003450 AUTHOR: Kas'yan, I. I.; Kolosov, I. A.; Kopanev, V. I.; Lebedev, V. I. 30 B ORG: none TITLE: Physiological reactions of cosmonauts in free space SOURCE: AN GSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 1, 1966, 3-13 TOPIC TAGS: Voskhod 2, parabolic flight, Leonov, Belyayev, weightlessness effect, acceleration effect, nystagmus, motor analyzer ABSTRACT: The physiological effects of the various training programs in preparation for the Voskhod-2 flight were studied, with special attention given to EVA operations during parabolic flights which lasted 25-30 sec. These exercises by both Leonov and Belyayev took place in a mockup of Voskhod-2 which was situated in the cabin of the flying laboratory. Prior to each operation, Leonov had to locate his backpack containing the automatic life-support systems, attach it to himself, check out the hardware with Belyayev, and equalize the air-lock and cabin pressure. After this, he would enter the air-lock, don his hermetic helmet, check the position of the light filters, the oxygen supply, and the spacesuit for leaks. Belyayev would then close the cabin hatch, depressurize the air-lock, and open its hatch through which Leonov would then egress. Leonov would then conduct as many egress and return operations as necessary. It was found that to perfect moving through the lock 612:629.195.2 UDC: Card 1/8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8"

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ACC NR: AP6003450

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took no less than 2-3 parabolic flights. The results of these tests are shown in Table 1. To perfect approach and especially egress required considerable practice; Leonov required 6 practice egresses and 4 practice approaches. His first three egress operations took 19-20 sec in contrast to 6-8 sec in subsequent runs. Leonov's impressions during one of the last training flights were as follows: "The flight went well. I did not feel any uncomfortable sensations. They were the same as those experienced in earlier flights. The spacesuit limits movements somewhat, and the helmet limits the visual field. The approach to the lock was easily executed since pulling on the umbilicus provided fulcrum and established the direction of motion. Approaches and egresses can be smoothly executed. Apparently, any operation can be completed during weightlessness without noticeable disruption of coordination when there is the smallest point of support." Some results of physiological observations made during training flights are given in Table 2, which shows some differences in the reactions of the cosmonauts. Table 3 shows that cardiovascular reactions were as expected. Motor activity studied during the training flights showed that Leonov had a tendency to take slightly longer than normal to complete various operations during acceleration and weightlessness, as shown in Table 4. The results of vestibular tests before and after training flights are given in Table 5; they demonstrated that the vestibular stability of Leonov and Belyayev was sufficiently high. It was concluded that the need for the on-theground modeling of cosmonaut activities has increased as has the need for spacecraft and space-station mockups which can be used during parabolic flights. These

Card 2/8

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EWT(1)/FSS-2 43979-66

AP6029423 ACC NR

UR/0177/66/000/008/0060/0062

SOURCE CODE:

AUTHOR: Khilov, K. L. (Professor); Kolosov, I. A. (Major, Medical corps); Lebedev, V. I. (Lieutenant colonel, Medical corps); Chekirda, I. F. (Senior lieutenant, Medical corps)

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in acceleration sensitivity thresholds under conditions of brief

weightlessness

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 8, 1966, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, acceleration biologic effect, space physiology, human physiology, acceleration tolerance, vertibular training, vestibular analyzer

ABSTRACT: A preliminary step of this investigation involved determining a trend in acceleration sensitivity shifts during brief weightlessness (parabolic flights). After determining the sensitivity of the vestibular analyzer, the following method of judging the sensitivity of the borizontal semicircular canals to angular accelerations was employed: A subject was fixed in a Barany chair with head inclined forward 30° and eyes closed. At first, the chair was rotated at a rate of 180° per 20 sec. If a sensation of rotation did not occur, the chair was then rotated through 360° for 20 and 15 sec with a 3-5 min interval. Only positive acceleration sensitivity thresholds were considered and stopping sensations were neglected. The chair was

UDC: 612.886-06:629.19

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rotated manually by a physician. In a few cases, electronystagmograms were recorded. When a subject sensed acceleration, he informed the physician who fixed the onset time with a stop watch. Background data were gathered during normal horizontal flight Rotation commenced 5 sec after the beginning of weightlessness. The duration of weightlessness periods was 24-26 sec. Before and after weightlessness, head-pelvis forces of 1.8 and 2.0 G lasting 10-12 sec were experienced. Eleven males aged 23-45 were studied and a total of 24 experiments were run. Of this number, three subjects were exposed to weightlessness once, five were exposed twice during a single flight, and six were exposed from two to six times in the course of 2-3 flights. Analysis of the data from weightlessness runs revealed a shift in the threshold sensitivity of the horizontal semicircular canals to angular accelerations. In every case there was an increase in the duration of the rotational time necessary to obtain a threshold sensation which indicated decreased excitability of canal receptor formations. In 4 subjects, rotation sensation occurred at the 15th and 16th sec at a rate of 180° per 20 sec in horizontal flight; at the same rate during weightlessness no threshold sensation was observed. In one subject, a rate of 360° per 20 sec brought on a rotational sensation after 12 sec while during weightlessness no sensation occurred. In the remaining subjects, the time necessary to induce a manifestation of rotational sensation during weightlessness was increased by 3-11 sec compared to control data taken during horizontal flight. The average elapsed time necessary to evoke threshold rotational sensation increased by 1.7 compared with average background (horizontal flight) values. It was concluded that brief weightlessness following positive accelerations leads to an increase in acceleration sensitivity thresholds. These increases are apparently due to the elimination of the

L 43979-66 AP6029423 ACC NRI activating influence of otoliths on sensory reactions of the semicircular canals as a result of a "loss" of otolith weight. SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 507/

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L 10970-67APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CODECIAL ROPS 6-00513R000823920018-8 ACC NR: AT6036587

Kolosov, I. A.; Chekirds, I. P.; Lebedev, V. I.; Khlebnikav, G. F.; Kas'yan, I. I.

ORG: none

TITIE: Rotation tests as a method of detecting covert forms of motion sickness under conditions of weightlessness Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kesmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 214-215

TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, biologic acceleration effect, coriolis acceleration, motion sickness, diagnostic medicine, vestibular analyzer

ABSTRACT: Some Soviet cosmonauts (G. S. Titov, V. V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, K. P. Feoktistov, B. B. Yegorov) with adequately high vestibular analyzer resistance to motion sickness experienced vestibulo-autonomic discomfort under conditions of prolonged weightlessness. In this connection, the problem of exposing people suffering from vestibular disorders assumes the greatest significance. An attempt to identify latent forms of motion sickness more completely was undertaken.

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1 10970-67 ACC NR: AT6036587

data, paleness or redness of facial skin was apparent, and moderate hyperhydrosis was noted as were illusions of changed body position with the eyes closed. Increased salivation and worsened subjective feelings were also noted.

Vestibulo-autonomic discomfort was not observed in the remainder of subjects. The duration of counterrotational illusion and postrotational nystagmus was shortened by 4—6 sec in the majority of subjects, while in others these indices were not shortened.

At the beginning of rotation in the period of transition from positive G to weightlessness during the second stage, tolerance of angular accelerations during stabilized weightlessness revealed 22.2% more cases of latent motion sickness. In these subjects, the duration of counterrotational illusions increased as compared to their duration during stabilized weightlessness; pronounced paleness of facial skin, lip cyanosis, pronounced, general hyperhydrosis, nausea, hypersalivation, and discomfort in the area of the stomach were observed. The termination of nystagmus could not be fixed relative to the onset of accelerations following weightlessness.

In the opinion of the authors, symptoms of motion sickness during ro-

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ACC NR: AT6036587

tational tests under conditions of stabilized weightlessness were found for the following reasons: first, under conditions of weightlessness the function of the otolithic component of the vestibular apparatus was modified due to the unusual position of the otoliths (floating state) which led to increased sensitivity to angular accelerations during rotation of the chair; second, manifestations of Coriolis accelerations as a result of Barani chair rotation during parabolic flight.

In those cases when the rotational test was completed in the period of transition from acceleration to weightlessness, additional adequate irritation of the otoliths associated with a sharp switch from a "plus" stimulus to a "minus" took place, facilitating the more rapid accumulation of Coriolis accelerations.

Therefore, the use of a modified rotational test under short-term weightlessness conditions reveals latent forms of motion sickness even in people with high resistance and can be used for prognestic purposes.

Use of the rotational test in the period of transition from acceleration to weightlessness reveals latent forms of motion sickness most effectively. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]
SUB GOLDE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

KOLOSOV, Il'ya Ivanovich, doktor beil. nauk (1906-1955); RATNER,
Ye.I., doktor bil. nauk, prof., otv. red.; VETROVA, I.V.,
red. izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Absorptive activity of the root systems of plants]Poglotitel'naia deiatel'nost' kornevykh sistem rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 387 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Absorption (Physiology)) (Roots (Botary))

VINOGRADOV, Yu.P.; KOLOSOV, I.N.

Bench drilling machine with pneumatic drives. Stan. i instr. 29 no.3:20 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Drilling and boring machines)

12(2), 18(5) AUTHOR:

Kolosov I.N., Engineer

SCV/128-59-9-21/25

TITLE:

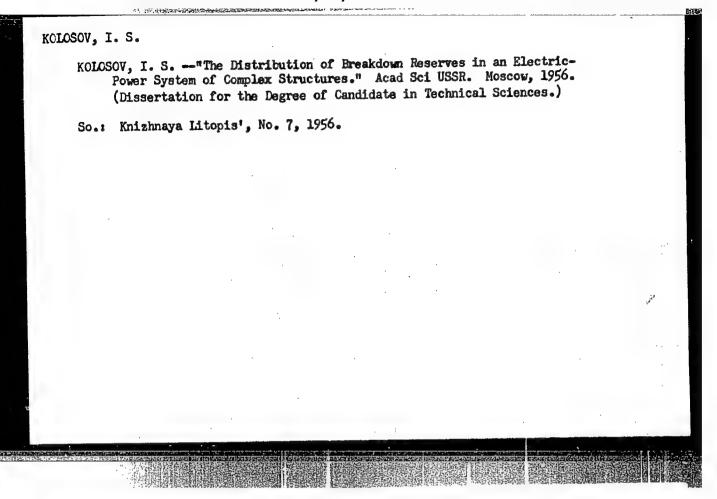
Improving Technology of Cylinder Block Moulding Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 9, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

PERIODICAL:

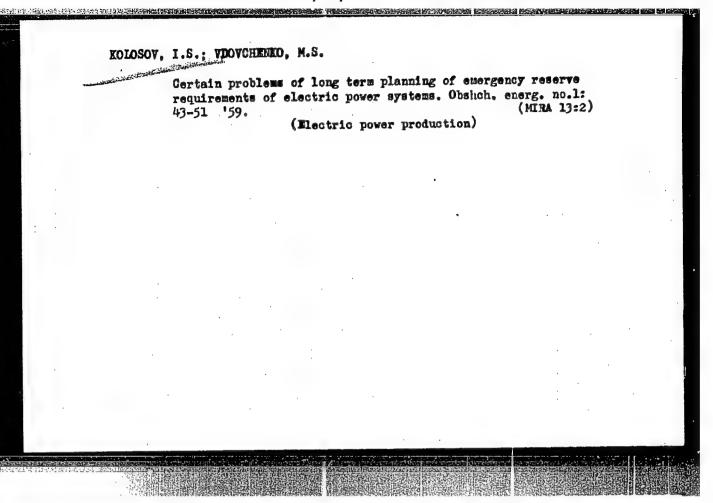
For providing a water outlet channel in castings of Diesel engine D-40 cylinder block, a sand-core A is used. Formerly, the core had in the middle of it an outlet, determining the place of the core in the mould and ensuring additional ventilation from the core through the mould (Fig 1). As a result of this construction, an aperture in the block casting was formed, which had to be lately closed with a special cover fastened by 4 bolts. Engineers V.I.Istratov and A.P.Buzinov have proposed to make the water outlet channel outside wall continuous, to eliminate the central outlet from the core, and to increase the number of ventilation channels (Fig 2). There are 2 diagrams.

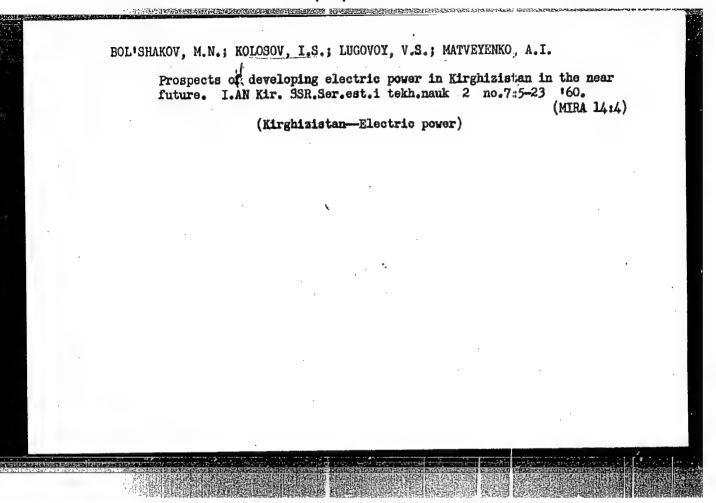
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zavoda.	(Kherson—Cracki	ng process)	
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RACHINSKIY, V.V.; KOLOSOV, I.V.

Determination of the absorption capacity of ion exchange resins by a gravimetric method. Zav.lab. 29 no.8:926-927 263. (MIRA 16:9)

l. Moskovskaya sel skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A.Timiryazeva. (Ion exchange resins) (Absorption)

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Zaborenko, K. B., Kolosov, I. V.,

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SOV/20-123-4-31/53

Fomin, V. V.

TITLE:

Determination of the Composition and the Stability Constants of Lead Chloride Complexes by Experiments on the Distribution of the Radioactive Isotope Between Precipitate and Solution (Opredeleniye sostava i konstant ustoychivosti khloridnykh kompleksov svintsa iz opytov po raspredeleniyu radioaktivnogo

izotopa mezhdu osadkom i rastvorom)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Hr 4,

pp 688 - 690 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A true thermodynamic equilibrium can be obtained in the distribution of a trace element(m) between the precipitate and the solution of an isomorphous compound of the macrocomponent (M) (Ref 1). The authors considered the co-crystallization to be a reversible exchange reaction of ions of the same valence and derive the equilibrium constant of this reaction (Equation 1). However, all activity coefficients are constant in the case of a low concentration of the microcomponent (m) in the solid phase and at an ionic strength of the solution

Card 1/4

Determination of the Composition and the Stability Constants SOV/20-123-4-31/53 of Lead Chloride Complexes by Experiments on the Distribution of the Radio-active Isotope Between Precipitate and Solution

which is kept practically constant. For this reason, the concentration can be substituted for the activities, by including all activity coefficients in the equilibrium constant. The equation (1) may also be used in the case of the distribution of isomorphous ions of the macrocomponent between the surface and the solution (primary ion exchanging adsorption. It was proved that (Ref 1) the presence of ions forming complexes with M or m changes the distribution "constant". Furtheron the value calculated according to equation (1) is called distribution coefficient, with the analytical concentration determined experimentally being substituted for the equilibrium concentration. The change of this coefficient in dependence on the concentration of the complex forming ion points to the existence of complex ions in the solution (examples are given in references 2,3). It can be proved that the change D is entirely determined by the change of the activity. The authors suggested a method of calculation as mentioned in the title. They investigated the distribution in

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Determination of the Composition and the Stability Constants SOV/20-123-4-31/53 of Lead Chloride Complexes by Experiments on the Distribution of the Radio-active Isotope Between Precipitate and Solution

the system SrSO₄-Pb²¹²-SO₄-HCl (methods of references 1,4,5). If the experimental results are expressed by the formula

 $D=\frac{x}{y}\frac{1-y}{1-x}$ (2), where x and y are the shares of the micro and macrocomponents in the precipitate, and 1-x and 1-y the corresponding shares in the solution, then $D_{\rm c}=K$ in the absence of the complex former; if, however, in the presence of the complex former the analytical concentration is substituted in formula (2) the distribution coefficient will be a function of the concentration of the ions of the complex former. After various calculations the authors obtained the formula for the distribution coefficient:

 $\frac{D_o}{D} - 1 = \sum \beta_j \begin{bmatrix} c1 \end{bmatrix}^j (5).$ As may be seen, equation (5) is similar to the known equations for ion exchange

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8"

Determination of the Composition and the Stability Constants SOV/20-123-4-31/53 of Lead Chloride Complexes by Experiments on the Distribution of the Radio-active Isotope Between Precipitate and Solution

and extraction. There are 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

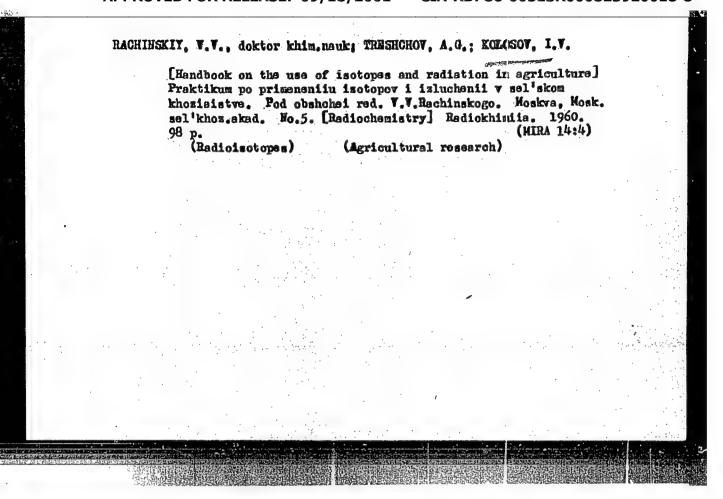
ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. H. V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: July 12, 1958, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1958

Card 4/4



L 12362-63	EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(q)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD- RM/JD/JO S/081/63/030/005/012/075
AUTHOR:	Andreyeva, Z. F. and Kolosov, I. V.
TITLE:	The use of radioactive isotopes in physice-chemical investigations of rare earth oxalates. Report I. Erbium oxalate
PERIODICAL:	Referativnyy zhurnal, Knimiya, no. 5, 1963, 99, abstract 5V44 (Izv. Timiryazevsk, skh. akad., 1962, no. 1, 212 - 221)
TEXT:	The solubility of Er2(C2O4)3 was investigated in solutions of KC1O4 +
K ₂ C ₂ O ₄ at of The solubility In solutions	constant ionic strength $\mathcal{U}=0.10$ and variable concentrations of $K_2C_2O_4$. Lty product of $\text{Er}(C_2O_4)_3$ was calculated to be (1.63 ± 0.56) • 10 ⁻²⁵ . The of $K_2C_2O_4$ in the presence of C_2O_4 > 5•10 ⁻⁴ (-ion/1 there occurs a
complex for \[\subseter (C_2O_4) \] instability	ration among the same ions. In the solution the presence of $\sum_{\ell} (C_2O_{\ell})_2 / T$, and $\sum_{\ell} (C_2O_{\ell})_3 / T$ ions is postulated. Thermodynamic constants of the complex ions of $\sum_{\ell} (C_2O_{\ell})_3 / T$ were calculated to be $K_1 = 1.5$.
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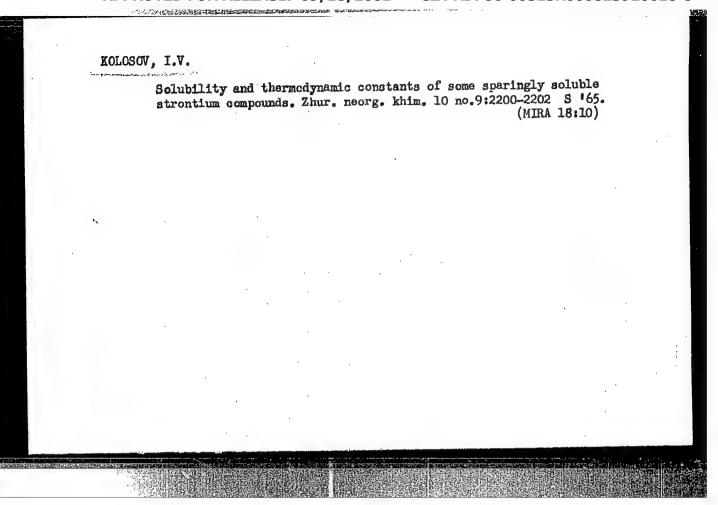
KOLOSOVA, I.F.; KOLOSOV, I.V.

Isolation of the radicactive Be⁷ isotope from cyclotron targets.
Atom. energ. 15 no.5:422-423 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

· Participate Control
ROLOSOV, I.V.; ANDREYEVA, Z.F., kand. khim. nauk

Physicochemical investigation of the oxalates of rare earth elements by using radioactive isotopes. Report No. 2: Oxalates of holmium and lutetium. Izv. TSKHA no.6:211-216 162.

(MIRA 16:6)
(Holmium oxalate) (Lutetium oxalate)



KOLOSOV, I. YE.

137-58-5-11011

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 303 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kolosov, I. Ye.

TITLE: On the Shape of Specimer

On the Shape of Specimens for Fatigue Testing of Hardened Steels (O forme obraztsov pri ispytanii na ustalost' zakalen-

nykh staley)

PERIODICAL: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t,

1957, Nr 7, pp 46-48

ABSTRACT: It has been found in fatigue testing of hardened specimens (S) that rupture of the S occurs not at the failure cross section, but at some distance therefrom or in the cylindrical portion of the S

held in the collet chuck. The reason for failure of the S in the collet chuck was nonuniform chucking, giving rise to high contact stresses. An increase in the diameter of the S at the point of clamping did not eliminate destruction thereof in the chuck. After a split bronze sleeve was placed between the S and the chuck, no further failure of the S in the chuck was observed. In order that failure occur at the rupture cross section, the shape of the S was changed. Note is taken of the inadequate attention given to the problem of testing hardened steels under conditions of cyclic

Card 1/1 loadings. 1. Steel--Hardening 2. Steel--Test methods M.Sh.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8

SOV/124-59-4-4565

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1959, Nr 4, p 163 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Kolosov, I.Ye.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Fatigue Process in Hardened Tool Steels

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 191, pp 87-97

ABSTRACT:

The author submits the results of bend tests on samples of tool steels of the U 10 A and KhVG grades in untreated and in hardened states. The basis of the tests amounted to 80 - 100 million cycles. The author shows that a basis of 10 cycles is insufficient for the tool steels in question.

V.P. Kogayev

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8

32-1-37/55 Kolosov, I.Ye. AUTHOR:

On the Shape of Samples Used for Testing Fatigue of Hardened Steels (O forme obraztsov pri ispytanii na ustalost' zakalennykh TITLE:

staley).

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 90-91 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

In the introduction to this paper it is said that, because of the non-uniformity of tests carried out (in the USSR) it is difficult ABSTRACT:

to utilize test results obtained from steel samples of different shapes. In order to obtain uniform data 150 steel samples (shaped as shown in figs. 1 u 2) were subjected in this case to a bending and breaking test. It was found that fractures in the samples do

not always occur, as might be expected, at such endangered points as those in the middle of the sample, where the diameter is smaller. Of the 150 samples investigated, 45 broke in their cylindrical part with a smaller diameter, but not in the middle. Further 29

broke at the point where there was a larger diameter, and at the place where they were clamped. In the first case the character of

destruction is explained by non-uniform cooling during the harden-Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920018-8" On the Shape of Samples Used for Testing Fatigue of Hardened Steels

32-1-37/55

ing process of the sample. The destruction of the sample at the clamp is explained by the fact that, because both the clamp and the sample are hardened, a higher contact stress is caused at certain points, where points of contact are limited, and besides any damage caused to the surface of the sample by the pressure of the clamp may cause a fracture on the sample. By the introduction of a bronze intermediary layer between the sample and the clamp breakage was made impossible at this point. There are 2 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut).

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Steels-Fatigue-Test methods 2. Steels-Fatigue-Test results

KOLOSOW, I. Ye., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) --- "Slow breakdown of steel under cyclic loads". Leningrad, 1959. 13 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Polytech Inst im M. I. Kalinin), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 137)

28 (5) AUTHORS: Nikolayev, R. S., Kolosov, I. Ye.

SOV/32-25-8-30/44

TITLE:

Analysis of Fracture Surfaces of Fatigue of Cracked Tempered

Tool-steels

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 990-991 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It has been observed that strongly tempered tool and ballbearing steels have bubble-shape brittle fracture surfaces (F) when they are destroyed by fatigue. These fatigue fracture surfaces (FF) differ from other fracture surfaces by not having a concurrent zone of primary cracks. At the fatigue tests (FT) of tempered tool steels (T) for example of brand U10, KhVG, 9KhS of a hardness of R_S = 60 ± 1 usually no fatigue cracks (FC) have been observed. The fracture occurs very rapidly without a successive development of (FC) (Ref 3). In the present case it was observed that at a thorough investigation of numerous (F) very fine (FC) were found at the beginning of the plastic fracture (Fig 1 on steel 9KhS). The primary (FC) in tempered (T) are often round and develop near the test surface (Fig 2). These (FC) are of a radial shape and are located immediately underneath the test surface. The reason of this occurrence is not yet known. (FC) of this type also occur at (FT) on samples which were cemented

Card 1/2

Analysis of Fracture Surfaces of Fatigue of Cracked Tempered Tool-steels

507/32-25-8-30/44

or nitrated (Ref 4). In such cases the lower stress limit of the metal beneath the tempered layer seems to be the cause of the developed (FC). The (FT) of tempered (T) proved that a large part of the samples had primary (FC) of the last-mentioned shape. This kind of (FC) can be well observed with a microscope MBS-2. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Vescyuznyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta i Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transportation and the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

Card 2/2

23859

S/123/61/000/010/002/016 A004/A104

1 1710

AUTHOR:

Kolosov, I. Ye.

TITLE:

The effect of low heating on the fatigue strength of hardened steel

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1961, 16 abstract 10A128 ("Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t,

1960, no. 5, 39-41)

The author elucidated the effect of low heating (some 180°C) on the fatigue strength of hardened 9XC (9KhS) steel of the following composition (in %): C - 0.88; Si - 1.33; Mn - 0.5; P - 0.33; Cr - 1.1; Ni - 0.15. The tests were carried out on a Weler-type By-8 (VU-8) bracket machine at a speed of 2,300 rpm. It follows from the data obtained that heating to 180°C reduces the TEXT: fatigue strength magnitude of the steel, the more so the longer the test duration. Data scattering at 180°C is greater than at room temperature.

V. Kolesník

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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